

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
28 March 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 25 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the forty-ninth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016) and 2393 (2017) (S/2018/243).

Having examined the current report, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates observations it has made on previous similar reports from the Secretariat. It stresses that now that eastern Ghutah has been liberated from armed terrorist groups and an end has been put to the siege imposed on the people of Ghutah and others, new facts have been revealed that yet again confirm beyond the slightest doubt the massive efforts made by all the agencies of the Syrian Government, in cooperation with their partners, to protect Syrian citizens and to provide them with various forms of support and relief to help spare them from the effects of the present crisis.

Eyewitness accounts from the inhabitants of eastern Ghutah have confirmed what the Syrian Government has been trying to tell you all along: For some time, armed terrorist organizations have been seizing the cargo of convoys sent to that region and stopping humanitarian assistance from reaching civilians. Those terrorist organizations have prevented civilians from leaving eastern Ghutah to go to Government-controlled areas so that they can keep using those civilians as human shields. The huge effort currently being made by the Syrian Government and its partners to provide shelter, food, medicine and health care to people leaving Ghutah belies the claims being made by any sceptics about the extent to which the Syrian Government has fulfilled its constitutional responsibility to guarantee the security and safety of its citizens.

The 49 reports submitted up until now have been replete with errors, as we have explained in our previous responses. Those reports have served as an instrument of the policies of certain influential Western States on the Security Council to pressure the Syrian Government and deplete its political capital. The reports have been characterized by a lack of professionalism and objectivity. They have turned a blind eye to violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic. That includes violations perpetrated directly through attacks by the United States-led international coalition, the Turkish regime and the Israeli occupation authorities, and also violations perpetrated indirectly through the support provided by



the governing regimes of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Kingdom, France and others to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Nusra Front terrorist organizations, and to client militias put together by those regimes.

The authors of the reports seem to have no problem with spreading lies devoid of the slightest shred of credibility, and levelling accusations on the basis of those lies. Not only do they ignore proven facts about the crimes being perpetrated against civilians by the armed terrorist groups and their sponsors, but they cover up those crimes by describing them as "allegations" that "the United Nations is not in a position to verify".

From today onward, it will no longer be acceptable for the authors of the reports of the Secretariat to adopt a politicized and biased approach hostile to the Syrian Government. They have completely failed in their allegations and their efforts to divert international attention away from the facts of the humanitarian situation in Syria in order to inflame the situation, prolong the crisis and turn public opinion against the Syrian Government.

The liberation of Ghutah has shortened the list of places that the United Nations calls "hard-to-reach and besieged areas". Full humanitarian access is now possible for the delivery of relief and assistance to the inhabitants of that area. We hope that in Ghutah, the United Nations will not repeat the systematic behaviour that it engaged in in other areas, where it neglected to provide support to areas that have been liberated or have truces. We hope that the United Nations will start to follow a new approach that is in line with the mandate of the United Nations, the principles of its Charter and the provisions of international law. Such an approach would be founded on full cooperation and coordination with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, which is a member of the United Nations and the only party devoted to protecting and supporting Syrians. Such an approach would refuse to capitulate to the political pressures and dictates that are being imposed by certain influential Western States on the Security Council and are not consistent with the principles and values of humanitarian work, the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic looks forward to more constructive approaches on the part of the Secretariat, and to a fundamental change in the positions and behaviour towards the situation in Syria on the part of the people in charge of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). It stresses that what Syrians need is enhanced humanitarian work that is not politicized or selective, and that is conducted in the context of full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic and support for the efforts of the Syrian Government to confront terrorism. An end must be put to the crimes of the international coalition, which must terminate its presence and illegal activities in Syria. The attacks being launched by the Erdoğan regime must be condemned and stopped. The States sponsoring and supporting terrorist organizations must be compelled to cease their violations of international law and counter-terrorism instruments. The unilateral coercive measures being imposed on Syria must be lifted.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) **Bashar Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Security Council**Distr.: General
27 March 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 26 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Following the previous letters that I have addressed to you regarding the repeated and continuing terrorist attacks by armed terrorist groups on the city of Damascus and its suburbs, and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a table clarifying the number of civilians killed and injured as a result of rocket-propelled grenades and mortar shells launched by armed terrorist groups against safe neighbourhoods in Damascus and its suburbs from 18 to 22 March 2018. The terrorist attacks killed and wounded tens of civilians, mostly children and women, and caused serious damage to public and private property and infrastructure.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Number of rocket-propelled grenades and mortar shells launched</i>	<i>Number of civilians killed</i>	<i>Number of civilians injured</i>
18 March 2018	7	1	3
19 March 2018	8	2	1
20 March 2018	12	44	20
21 March 2018	2	—	2
22 March 2018	20	4	15
Total	49	51	41

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(Signed) **Bashar Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative





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27 March 2018

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Identical letters dated 26 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a list clarifying the number of civilians dead and injured as a result of terrorist attacks, including those involving mortar shells and explosive devices, committed by terrorist armed groups against safe neighbourhoods in different Syrian cities and areas, during the period from 22 February 2018 to 21 March 2018.

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Number of civilians killed</i>	<i>Number of children killed among them</i>	<i>Number of civilians injured</i>	<i>Number of children injured among them</i>
Damascus	20	6	258	60
Damascus suburb	60	8	118	16
Dar'a	4	2	26	8
Suwayda'	0	0	3	1
Homs	0	0	3	2
Hama	18	3	31	4
Tartus	0	0	0	0
Ladhiqiyah	0	0	0	0
Idlib	0	0	0	0
Aleppo	13	0	6	3
Dayr al-Zawr	5	2	12	4
Hasakah	4	0	9	1
Qunaytirah	0	0	0	0
Raqqah	0	0	0	0
Total	124	21	466	99

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Bashar Ja'afari
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



**Security Council**

Distr.: General
27 March 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith the decisions of the extraordinary session of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, held in Addis Ababa on 5 March 2018 (see annex I), as well as the outcomes of the meeting (see annex II).

It is worth mentioning that the Security Council has consistently called for the reinvigoration of the organs and bodies established by the two countries to enhance bilateral relations and strengthen joint border control, chiefly, the Joint Political and Security Mechanism.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Omer Dahab Fadl **Mohamed**
Permanent Representative



Annex I to the letter dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Decisions of the extraordinary session of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism

1. An extraordinary session of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism of the Sudan and South Sudan was convened in Addis Ababa by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel. The meeting was chaired by President Abdulsalami A. Abubakar on behalf of the Panel. The delegation of the Government of the Republic of South Sudan was led by General Kuol Manyang, Minister of Defence, while the delegation of the Government of the Sudan was led by General Ali Mohammed Salim, Minister of Defence. In attendance were: General Tesfay Gidey Hailemichael, Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA); Brigadier General Gebrekidan Yebiyo, Chief of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism; and Nicholas Haysom, Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Sudan and South Sudan.
2. In his opening remarks, Mr. Manyang highlighted the substantive progress made since the previous meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism. The Sudan People's Liberation Army had completed its redeployment from areas where it had not already done so. He highlighted two achievements: the convening of the Joint Security Committee in Juba, and the activation of the ad hoc committee on the 14 Mile Area, which had visited Abyei, Gok Machar and Safaha from 26 to 28 February 2018.
3. In addition, the Joint Technical Border Corridor Committee had met in Khartoum and made preparations for the official opening of the four crossing corridors in phase I. The opening of the corridors, which should be witnessed by the African Union, would further cement the already improving relations and would represent a powerful symbol of the restoration of economic activity and normalcy between the two States.
4. Mr. Manyang also noted the improvement in communication and coordination between UNISFA and the parties and between the chiefs of defence of both sides on the issue of the redeployment of forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. South Sudan was committed to joint verification of redeployments. South Sudan had authorized the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism to monitor the border through air and ground patrols. South Sudan did not object to the centreline, as it is not a boundary; it had signed the African Union High-level Implementation Panel coordinates and would respect that agreement and allow the definition of the centreline in accordance with those coordinates.
5. Mr. Manyang reiterated that the Sudan and South Sudan had long and close historical ties that compelled them to normalize and deepen their relations in the interests of the peoples of their two countries, without the need for outside compulsion.
6. On behalf of the Government of the Sudan, General Ali Mohammed Salim stated that he fully endorsed the remarks of Mr. Manyang. The Joint Security Committee meeting of 27 February 2018 had indeed been very successful; the decisions of that meeting should be endorsed and adopted as Joint Political and Security Mechanism decisions to ensure their implementation and harmonization.
7. General Ali Mohammed Salim reaffirmed that his Government had implemented all decisions that were within its competence and would redeploy from the remaining

locations of Kahraba and El Shaheed Elfadil in the next few days. The Government of the Sudan welcomed UNISFA verification by ground and air.

8. The Government of the Sudan proposed that, to ensure that progress remains on track, there should be a regular review of the implementation status of the decisions of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism and the Joint Security Committee. He called on the United Nations, the African Union and the international community, particularly UNISFA and the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, to continue to support the fulfilment of their respective mandates.

9. While the Government of the Sudan recognized that there might be unknown forces north of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and in Sudan's territory, it did not accept their presence. If no other practical steps were taken to remove these forces, the Government of the Sudan would be left with no choice but to engage them to leave Sudanese territory.

10. Mr. Salim also reiterated the deep historical ties between the peoples of the Sudan and South Sudan, which continued to this day, as manifested in the free interactions and movements of people.

11. The meeting received a briefing from the Force Commander of UNISFA on the developments since the previous meeting, on 4 February 2018. In relation to the team site in Safaha/Kiir Adiemi, UNISFA had decided to retain the sector headquarters as the team site until both parties had resolved the outstanding issues. With regard to Teshwin, the team site had not yet been established at its intended location and has temporarily been located towards the northern side of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. In Sumayh/Majak, the establishment of the site will be undertaken once the African Union Border Programme Technical Team has identified the outer limits of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. As for the Abu Qussa/Wunkur team site, because the road from Kadugli passes through rebel-held areas, it is unsafe to activate the site at this time.

12. Concerning the sensitization of communities and commanders, there was still a need for greater sensitization of communities. With regard to ground patrols, these have been held up, pending the participation of the South Sudan national monitors. The Force Commander requested the meeting to grant unrestricted clearance for ground monitoring and verification patrols as well as helicopter landings within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone. He also reported on the activation of the ad hoc committee on the 14 Mile Area.

13. At the end of the briefing given by General Tesfay Gidey Hailemichael, the UNISFA Force Commander, the parties acknowledged his efforts with appreciation and wished him well in his next endeavours.

The meeting decided as follows:

1. Renewed commitment to the decisions of 4 February 2018

1.1. Both parties reiterated their earlier commitments made during the extraordinary meeting of 4 February 2018, particularly their commitment to redeploy their forces outside the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and to ensure full freedom of movement to UNISFA ground and aerial monitoring and verification patrols, including the unrestricted and timely granting of approvals for sorties and landings in the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

1.2. The meeting resolved that UNISFA should henceforth have standing clearance for all ground monitoring and verification patrols as well as helicopter landings within the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

1.3. The meeting accepts the Sudan's undertaking to complete redeployment from the locations of Kahraba and El Shaheed Elfadil within 10 days of the completion of this meeting.

1.4. The Joint Political and Security Mechanism shall receive regular reports on the status of the implementation of its decisions, as well as the decisions of the Joint Security Committee at Joint Political and Security Mechanism meetings.

2. Sensitization efforts

2.1. The parties will intensify their unilateral and joint efforts to sensitize the local population, as well as local commanders and administrators, concerning the establishment of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

2.2. The sensitization will focus on the opening of crossing corridors; related activities of UNISFA, the United Nations Mine Action Service and the African Union Border Programme; and ground and aerial patrols of the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism.

2.3. Priority should be given in the coming days to sensitization regarding the opening of phase I corridors.

2.4. The meeting endorses South Sudan's aim to complete its initial sensitization efforts within two weeks of the meeting and the commitment of the Sudan to continue with unilateral sensitization on its side of the border.

2.5. The parties agree to set up joint sensitization teams to build upon the unilateral sensitization efforts by each party.

3. Establishment of team sites

3.1. Each party shall give clear instructions to its forces and officials, particularly its national monitors, regarding the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, in order to ensure full and consistent participation in, and cooperation with, the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism, so that the establishment of the team sites in Safaha/Kiir Adiém and Teshwin/Panakuac can be completed.

3.2. The instructions should be given in writing with copies sent to the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism and the African Union High-level Implementation Panel.

3.3. The meeting tasks the Joint Technical Committee, headed by the Joint Security Committee Co-Chairs, to act with urgency, as the main forum for problem-solving in relation to any differences and difficulties regarding the establishment and smooth functioning of all team sites, beginning with Safaha/Kiir Adiém and Teshwin/Panakuac. The Joint Security Committee should report to the Joint Political and Security Mechanism on its progress regarding this task.

3.4. The team sites to be established within two weeks.

3.5. Given the security challenges associated with Abu Qussa/Wunkur, an alternative location will be considered at the next meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism.

4. Opening of crossing corridors

4.1. From 7 to 9 March 2018, the African Union Border Programme shall conduct a planning workshop for relevant stakeholders in Khartoum on the marking of the crossing points along the first four corridors.

4.2. Immediately following the completion of the workshop, the African Union Border Programme Technical Team and the relevant technical teams shall proceed to

the designated sites to mark the crossing points. The exercise shall be completed by 20 March 2018.

4.3. Upon completion of the marking exercise, the Joint Technical Border Corridors Committee shall take the lead in establishing the necessary facilities and deployment of personnel at the crossing points.

4.4. In addition to the police forces of the two States, UNISFA will also maintain a presence at the crossing points, for the purposes of verification.

4.5. The meeting emphasizes that the identification of the crossing corridors does not affect the population and is not intended to demarcate territory or to result in any relocation of persons.

5. The Joint Security Committee:

5.1. Welcomes the successful convening of the Joint Security Committee meeting in Juba on 27 February 2018 and endorses the important decisions of the Committee that are intended, *inter alia*, to facilitate coordination in the operationalization of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and the opening of crossing corridors. The decisions are attached hereto.

5.2. Welcomes, in particular, the decision to open direct hotline communications between the Joint Security Committee Co-Chairs and calls for it to be operationalized immediately.

6. The ad hoc committee on the 14 Mile Area:

6.1. Welcomes the successful convening of its meeting on 27 February 2018, which proposed draft terms of reference for its work.

6.2. Adopts the draft terms of reference, which should now guide the work of the ad hoc committee.

7. Border demarcation discussion

7.1. The meeting notes that the African Union Border Programme intends to convene the Joint Border Commission and the Joint Demarcation Committee in April 2018 to discuss the demarcation of the agreed sections of the boundary. It notes that the meeting could not be convened in March 2018 because the technical experts of the African Union Border Programme are currently involved with issues of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone and Border Crossing Corridors.

8. Renewed commitment to sustaining peaceful relations:

8.1. The meeting notes that, since 2012, there have been no hostilities between the two States and their relations continue to improve. It takes note, in particular, of the free movement of persons, goods and services, as well as of transhumance, between the two States, in line with the soft border provisions of the Agreement between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan on Border Issues, and the Framework Agreement on the Status of Nationals of the Other State and Related Matters.

8.2. Both Parties renew their commitment to rebuilding their relations.

9. Next meeting

9.1. The next extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism will be held in April 2018.

Done in Addis Ababa, this 5th day of March, 2018:

(Signed) Honourable General Kuol
Manyang-Juuk
Minister of Defence and Veterans' Affairs
Republic of South Sudan
Joint Political and Security Mechanism
Co-Chair

(Signed) General (psc) Ali Mohammed
Salim
Minister of Defence
Republic of Sudan
Joint Political and Security Mechanism
Acting Co-Chair

Witnessed by:

(Signed) President Abdulsalami A. **Abubakar**
African Union High-level Implementation Panel

Annex II to the letter dated 22 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Joint Security Committee meeting between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of the Sudan

Seventh meeting

Tuesday, 27 February 2018

Juba, South Sudan

Outcomes of the meeting

Pursuant to the decisions of the extraordinary session of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism held in Addis Ababa on 4 February 2018 and those of the ordinary session held in Khartoum on 31 October 2017, the Joint Security Committee held its seventh meeting in Juba on 27 February 2018. It was co-chaired by the two chiefs of military intelligence of the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of the Sudan.

The Joint Security Committee notes the renewed spirit of transparency, seriousness and strong will that prevailed in the meeting in seeking to resolve issues relating to the redeployment of forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, the reactivation of the ad hoc committee on the 14 Mile Area and the necessary preparations being made for reopening phase 1 of the border crossing corridors in order to enhance and realize the benefits of the strategic mutual interests of the two States.

The Joint Security Committee acknowledges that generally sufficient progress has been made in the redeployment of forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone.

After lengthy discussions involving an exchange of the views and thoughts of both parties about the agenda, the 7th meeting recommended as follows:

(1) The establishment of a joint technical committee to be headed by the Joint Security Committee Co-Chairs, with the participation of the African Union Border Programme Technical Team, to work with UNISFA in verifying the redeployment of the Sudan People's Liberation Army and the Sudan Armed Forces from the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone within 15 days of the next extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism;

(2) In order to facilitate the mission of the African Union Border Programme Technical Team, representatives from the Joint Security Committee shall accompany the African Union Border Programme Technical Team on the ground to mark the four border crossing corridors identified in phase 1 by the Joint Technical Border Corridors Committee;

(3) Expedition of the process of determining the exact coordinates for the agreed four border crossing corridors with the African Union Border Programme Technical Team no later than 15 March 2018;

(4) Follow-up visits to the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone, especially the border crossing corridors, by a joint team of senior officers from the Joint Security Committee and UNISFA; and

(5) The parties agreed to establish a direct communications hotline between the chiefs of military intelligence (the Joint Security Committee Co-Chairs) to allow for the timely exchange of information and the tackling of issues pertaining to the

implementation of the Joint Security Committee and Joint Political and Security Mechanism decisions.

The next (eighth) meeting of the Joint Security Committee shall be convened on 27 March 2018 in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum.

Done on Tuesday, 27th day of February, 2018, between

(Signed) Lieutenant General (psc) Gamal
Eldin Omar **Mohammed**
Joint Security Committee Co-Chair
Chief of Military Intelligence Authority
Sudan Armed Forces

(Signed) Major General Chokrac Alith
Kudum
Joint Security Committee Co-Chair
Chief of Military Intelligence
The Sudan Peoples' Liberation Army

**Security Council**

Distr.: General
27 March 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 26 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 24–26 March 2018 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) V. Nebenzia

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Annex to the letter dated 26 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (24 March 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported 10 incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: 6 in Ladhikyah, 3 in Aleppo and 1 in Homs.

The Turkish representative office has reported eight incidents of gunfire: five in Idlib Governorate and three in Damascus Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,778 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,499.94 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 52 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 74,846 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, one ceasefire agreement has been signed with Tayyibah in Aleppo Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,453.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (25 March 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported nine incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Ladhqiyyah, two in Damascus, one in Aleppo and one in Homs.

The Turkish representative office has reported two incidents of gunfire in Damascus Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,778 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,500 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 68 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 74,914 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed with populated areas over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,453.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (26 March 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire: five in Ladhīqiyah Governorate and three in Damascus Governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported two incidents of gunfire: one in Dar'a Governorate and one in Idlib Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,778 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,499.94 tons.

One United Nations humanitarian convoy — comprising 29 refrigerated trucks — was assured passage to Tall Rif'at in Aleppo Governorate. The total weight of cargo delivered was 159 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 111 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 75,025 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed with populated areas over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,453.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.